

“A phase change ink composition”

INTRODUCTION

5 Field of the Invention

The invention relates to inks for application to a heat resistant substrate such as glass, metal, or ceramic and subsequently firing to fuse the ink to the substrate.

10 Prior Art Discussion

US4390565 and US5212212 describe inks based on a UV curable ink system and are designed to be applied by a screen printing process. The ceramic ink formulations described are in liquid form and the solid constituents of the inks tend to sediment as a 15 function of time in storage. Therefore the ink must be constantly mixed while not in use. This also applies to other types of liquid ink such as solvent or oil based ink.

EP0105994 (Corning Glass) describes a thermoplastic hot melt ink, the viscosity of which has a tacky paste consistency for application by elastomeric transfer printing to a 20 substrate.

While such inks may adhere well to substrates such as ceramics, the printing methods involved suffer from the following disadvantages:-

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- need for storage of screens or transfer members,
- high cost for low volume printing and lack of versatility generally,
- limitations in substrate surface printing coverage, in which edge-to-edge printing is often not possible, and
- requirement for an even substrate surface.

The invention is therefore directed towards providing an ink for application to a heat resistant substrate to overcome at least some of the above problems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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According to the invention there is provided an ink suitable for application to a heat resistant substrate and firing to fuse the ink to the substrate, the ink being in a form for ink jet printing and comprising:-

10 a carrier material;

a pigment;

a fusible vitreous agent comprising particles of less than 10 microns in size, and

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the carrier having a melting point for phase change of the ink.

Preferably the pigment is in particulate form.

20 In one embodiment of the invention the pigment comprises ceramic pigment particles of less than 10 microns in size. Preferably the concentration of ceramic pigment in the ink is in the range of 10% to 60% by weight, preferably 20% to 50% by weight.

25 In another embodiment of the invention the pigment and fusible vitreous agent are combined in the form of ceramic pigment particles. Preferably the ceramic pigment particles are less than 5 microns in size.

In one embodiment of the invention the ink comprises a dispersant. Preferably the particles are coated with the dispersant.

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Most preferably the dispersant is chemisorbed onto the particles.

The dispersant may be chemisorbed onto the particles by drying in an oven for up to 24 hours wherein the temperature of the oven is at least 120°C.

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Preferably the dispersant is selected from a modified polyacrylate and fatty acid, most preferably the dispersant is selected from 12-hydroxystearic acid, stearic acid, tartaric acid, hydroxybenzoic acid and docosanoic acid. Ideally the dispersant comprises stearic acid.

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In one embodiment of the invention the dispersant is present in a concentration by weight of the ceramic pigment from 2 to 5%, preferably approximately 4%.

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Preferably the particles are coated with a dispersant in the presence of a solvent. Most preferably the dispersant is soluble in the solvent. The solvent may be toluene or butyl acetate.

The particles may be coated with a dispersant by ball milling or using a rotary dissolver.

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Preferably the carrier material comprises a wax material. Most preferably the carrier material has a melting point of from 20 to 150°C, preferably 50 to 100°C.

In one embodiment of the invention, the pigment comprises a chemical dye.

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In another embodiment of the invention the pigment comprises organometallic particles and metallic components.

The invention provides an ink suitable for application to a heat resistant substrate and firing to fuse the ink to the substrate, the ink being in a form for ink jet printing and

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comprising:-

ceramic pigment particles of less than 10 microns in size;

fusible vitreous particles of less than 10 microns in size; and

5 a carrier having a melting point for phase change of the ink.

Preferably the particles are coated with a dispersant.

10 The invention also provides an ink suitable for application to a heat resistant substrate and firing to fuse the ink to the substrate, the ink being in a form for ink jet printing and comprising:-

a carrier having a melting point for phase change of the ink;

15 ceramic pigment particles of less than 10 microns in size;

fusible vitreous particles of less than 10 microns in size; and

a dispersant which is chemisorbed onto the particles.

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The invention further provides a method of producing an ink in a form for ink jet printing comprising the steps of:-

25 milling a fusible vitreous agent to provide a powder having a particle size less than 10 μ m;

providing a pigment for the ink;

30 heating a phase change carrier, and mixing the powder with the molten carrier; and

allowing the carrier to cool to provide solid ink.

Preferably the pigment is combined with the fusible vitreous agent as ceramic pigment particles.

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The invention also provides a method of producing an ink comprising the steps of:-

milling a fusible vitreous agent to provide a powder having a particle size less than 10 μ m;

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providing a pigment for the ink;

mixing the milled particles with a dispersant, and a solvent;

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removing the solvent;

heating the mixture to a temperature in excess of 120°C whereby the dispersant is chemisorbed onto the milled particles;

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heating a phase change carrier, and mixing the powder mixture with the molten carrier; and

allowing the carrier to cool to provide solid ink.

25 Preferably the pigment is combined with the fusible vitreous agent as ceramic pigment particles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description of some embodiments thereof, given by way of example only with reference to Fig. 1 which is a graph showing dispersant adsorption.

The invention provides an improved phase change ink suitable for application to heat resistant substrates by ink jet printing.

10 The advantages of using an inkjet printing method over a screen printing method or elastomeric transfer printing include the following; 1). Images and patterns are produced and stored digitally, and therefore there is no requirement for storage of a large number of printing screens; 2) it is equally feasible to print images in small numbers as it is to print in large numbers; 3) the printer can change from printing one image to printing another
15 without shutting down; 4) each image printed can be different from the previous one; 5) edge to edge printing is possible; 6) any size of image is possible; 7) process colours are possible; 8) it is possible to print onto uneven surfaces; 9) it is possible to print onto three dimensional shapes e.g. table ware and ornamental ware; 10) it offers greater flexibility in terms of the types of images that can be printed as well as the types of substrates that
20 can be printed onto; 11) a smaller number of ink colours are required.

The ink of the invention in a form for ink jet printing comprises the following:-

(a) a carrier material, preferably a wax having a melting point of from 20 to 150°C,
25 preferably from 50 to 100°C, suitable for solid/liquid phase change of the ink,
(b) pigment particles of less than 10 microns in size;
(c) fusible vitreous particles of less than 10 microns in size; and
(d) a dispersant.

The ink is a phase change ink. In other words the ink remains in a solid form while in storage and when the temperature of the printer is lower than the melting point of the ink carrier material, for example when the printer is switched off. When the printer is operating the ink is heated to a temperature which is higher than the melting point of the carrier material, the carrier material melts, and the ink becomes liquid. In this way no sedimentation of the ceramic particles occurs while the ink is in storage thus effectively and significantly increasing the shelf life of the ink. The ink can be inkjet printed onto ceramic, glass, metal and other heat-resistant materials. The print is subsequently fired to remove the organic constituents of the ink and to fuse the pigment constituents to the substrate.

The carrier material is a wax material such as paraffin wax, an example of which is, Paraflint C77®, produced by Schuman Sasol GmbH, Hamburg, Germany. However, any other suitable wax or wax-like material such as, but not limited to, those outlined in Table 1 below may be used (mp = melting point).

Table 1

Animal	Vegetable	Mineral	Synthetic
Beeswax (mp 62-65°C)	Candelilla (mp 68.5-72.5°C)	Montan (mp 83-93°C)	Fischer-Tropsch waxes eg. paraffin (mp 44-75°C)
Bayberry (mp 38-49 °C)	Carnauba (mp 83-86°C)		Polyethylene (mp 90-120°C)
	Japan wax (mp 50°C)		Fatty acids e.g. stearic acid (mp 69°C), hydroxystearic acid (mp 75°C)

The pigment may be any material capable of providing a colour. Preferably the pigment is a ceramic pigment material.

The term “ceramic” means the inorganic constituents of the ink. These may include crystalline or amorphous (glass) inorganic materials. The ceramic constituents form the pigment in the ink and not only produce the colour in the ink but also fuse to the substrate during the firing process. The ceramic may be one or more discrete materials, however, they are referred to collectively as the “ceramic pigment”.

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10 The ceramic pigment may comprise one or more metal oxides, which have characteristic crystalline structures, which impart colour to materials.

15 Preferably the ceramic pigment material is a powdered pigmented vitreous material comprising a combination of a ceramic pigment and a fusible vitreous agent.

20 The pigment may be an organometallic material, wherein on firing, the organic constituent burns off and the metallic constituents oxidise to form a metal oxide. Alternatively, the colour may be produced by using compounds which contain metallic elements and are soluble in the carrier material. On firing, the metallic elements oxidise to form coloured metal oxides. The resultant inks may be of any colour, but will preferably be black, cyan, magenta, yellow, or white or variations of these.

25 The vitreous agent provides the means for fusing the pigment material to the substrate during firing at temperatures in the range of approximately 700 to 1300°C. The fusible vitreous agent may be a lead-boro-silicate glass material or any other suitable glass material. The pigment and fusible vitreous agent are preferably combined/incorporated in the form of ceramic pigment particles.

30 The dispersant assists in stabilising the dispersion of the pigment particles in the ink by creating repulsive forces between the particles, thereby inhibiting agglomeration or

flocculation in the ink. The proportion of dispersant added to the ink composition is in the range of from 0.5-20% of the weight of the ceramic powder. However, the amount of dispersant added is preferably from 2 to 5% of the weight of the ceramic powder. Preferably the dispersant is a modified polyacrylate, such as EFKA 4401®, produced by 5 EFKA Additives B.V., Netherlands. Alternatively the dispersant is a fatty acid material such as 12-hydroxystearic acid or stearic acid, or any other suitable dispersant.

The ceramic pigment of the invention is in the form of a very fine powder with a particle size less than 10 μ m, most preferably less than 5 μ m in size. The viscosity of the ink is in 10 the range of from 10 to 40cP, and preferably from 10 to 25cP.

The powdered materials with the desired particle size distribution may be produced by milling, sol-gel, or any other suitable powder production method. Preferably the desired particle size distribution is obtained by bead milling commercially available pigments in 15 the presence of a liquid. A quantity of the commercially available ceramic pigment powder is placed into a ceramic vessel with a quantity of ceramic beads. To this water is added and the contents are stirred at high speed with a ceramic stirrer. At different time intervals samples of the powder/water mixture (slurry) are extracted and the particle size distribution is determined by a laser diffraction technique. After milling is complete the 20 liquid is removed by filtration, evaporation or any other suitable method and the milled powder is dried thoroughly in an oven.

The pre-milled pigment(s), with the desired particle size distribution, are prepared for dispersion in a carrier material by coating the particles with the dispersant. The powder 25 (milled pigment) is mixed with a suitable solvent and the dispersant is added to the mixture. Preferably the dispersant is soluble in the solvent. The solvent may be selected from any one or more of toluene or butyl acetate. The dispersant helps to stabilise the dispersion of the pigment particles in the ink by creating repulsive forces between the particles, thereby inhibiting agglomeration or flocculation in the ink. The proportions of 30 powder and solvent are approximately 5g powder per 100ml toluene. The proportion of

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dispersant added is in the range of from 0.5-20% of the weight of the ceramic powder. However, the amount of dispersant added is preferably from 2 to 5% of the weight of the ceramic powder.

5 The mixture is combined thoroughly by a dispersion process such as ball milling or employing a rotary dissolver, which breaks up agglomerates and floccs thereby reducing the powder to the primary particles. The process coats the particles with the dispersant. After mixing, the solvent is removed by filtration, evaporation, or any other suitable means. In this way the powder is coated with dispersant. However, the dispersant is only
10 relatively weakly bonded (physisorbed) to the surface of the particles. In order to form a stronger bond the dispersant coated powder is dried in an oven for up to 24 hours at a temperature of 120°C. This removes any remaining toluene and forms a stronger bond (chemisorbed) between the dispersant molecules and the surface of the powder particles.
15 After the chemisorption process the powder may be passed through a 150µm sieve to break down large agglomerates. The powder is then ready to be dispersed in the carrier material.

In order to optimise the amount of dispersant required to coat the ceramic particles an adsorption test was conducted for each type of dispersant used. The adsorption test
20 involves varying the amount of dispersant added to the powder and combining, as described above the dispersant and powder in the proportions as outlined in Table 2 below. The ceramic powder and dispersant contents are expressed in terms of weight percent of the total solids content. The adsorption test in this case was conducted using 12-hydroxystearic acid and WHITE 45T41 pigment powder [from Johnson Matthey plc,
25 UK]

Table 2

Sample	Toluene (ml)	Powder Wt %	Dispersant Wt %
A001	65	100	0
A002	65	99	1
A003	65	98	2
A004	65	97	3
A005	65	96	4
A006	65	95	5
A007	65	94	6
A008	65	93	7
A009	65	90	10
A010	65	88	12
A012	65	86	14
A013	65	80	20

The solvent is removed by filtration and the powder is washed by more solvent to remove the excess dispersant. The dispersant-coated powder is then dried in an oven at a

5 temperature of at least 120°C.

Samples of the dispersant-coated powders were analysed by thermogravimetric analysis to determine the amount of adsorbed dispersant on the powder in each sample. Thermogravimetric analysis involves controlled heating of a small amount of the sample

10 in a highly sensitive balance. As the organic material, i.e. the dispersant, is burned off, the balance detects a weight loss and the temperature at which it occurs. The aim is to achieve the maximum weight loss as this represents the maximum amount of adsorbed dispersant. The thermogravimetric analysis results of the samples are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Sample	Weight Loss (%)	% Dispersant Adsorbed
A001	0	0
A002	0.38	36
A003	1.62	81
A004	2.79	93
A005	3.04	76
A006	3.51	70.2
A007	4.19	69.83
A008	4.7	67.14
A009	5.77	57.7
A010	7.32	61
A012	9.46	67.57
A013	11.83	59.15

By plotting the weight loss results as a percentage of the weight of the dispersant added, as shown in Fig. 1, it can be seen that the amount of adsorbed dispersant increases rapidly 5 up to approximately 2.8% weight loss which corresponds to a powder to dispersant ratio of 97:3 by weight. The results indicate that the minimum amount of the dispersant required to coat the powder is 2%, by weight, of the total amount of ceramic pigment. Preferably, 4% dispersant is used in the production of inks in order to ensure complete coverage of the pigment particles with dispersant molecules. The ceramic pigment 10 material may alternatively be milled in the presence of a solvent. In this case the dispersant is added during the milling step of the process. After milling the solvent is removed and the dispersant chemisorbed to the powder as described previously.

The dispersant coated pigment powder is mixed with the carrier material by first wetting 15 the powder with a small amount of solvent (approximately 1 part of solvent to 20 parts of pigment by weight) in a heating vessel with accurate temperature control. The carrier material is then added and the mixture is heated, to approximately 110°C. At this

temperature the carrier material melts and the solvent is removed. The dispersant coated pigment particles are dispersed in the molten carrier material by any suitable dispersion technique such as a rotary dissolver or a three roll mill. The mixture may be maintained inside a partial vacuum during mixing in order to minimise the amount of dissolved air in
5 the ink. After mixing, the mixture is allowed to cool so that it solidifies. The solidified material is ready for use as an ink.

The properties of the ink composition of the invention are suitable for printing using a piezoelectric drop-on-demand inkjet printer. The viscosity is in the range of from 10 to
10 40cP, and preferably from 10 to 25cP. The printing process or printer may comprise any of the following features: an ink reservoir with suitable heating capability which can be employed to melt the ink as required. An ink umbilical which may be heated in order to transport the ink from the reservoir to the printhead without allowing the ink to solidify; a piezoelectric drop-on-demand inkjet printhead with inbuilt heating capability
15 which can maintain the ink in liquid form during printing. The heating capability of the printhead may control the temperature of the ink so as to optimise the viscosity of the ink.

Other additives to the ink composition may include binders, plasticisers, dyes, biocides, antioxidants, viscosity modifiers, defoamers or any other additives as appropriate. These
20 ingredients may be added at the milling stage or at the dispersion stage of the production process, as appropriate.

The ink may be printed onto a variety of substrates including glass, ceramic and metal substrates. An advantage of phase change inks is that the ink droplets solidify the instant
25 they strike the substrate. This makes substrate handling more convenient. After printing the printed ink and substrate may be fired typically at temperatures of from 700°C to 1300°C, preferably glass articles will be fired at a temperature of from 700°C to 800°C and ceramic articles will be fired at temperatures of from 900°C to 1200°C, in order to remove the carrier material and other organic ingredients and to fuse the vitreous ceramic
30 material, from the ink, to the substrate. The ink composition of the invention has many

industrial applications. The ink may be used for decorating ceramic tiles, decorating glass articles, decorating ceramic and glass tableware, decorating ceramic and glass ornamental ware, temperature resistant marking and labelling, and decorating metal articles.

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The invention will be more fully understood from the following examples.

Example 1. Milling process

10 50g of white ceramic pigment powder (Johnson Matthey plc., UK (product code WHITE 45T41)), was placed in a ceramic pot with 400ml of water and 600g of ceramic beads. The contents were stirred with a ceramic stirrer at a speed of 1000 r.p.m. The results of the particle size analysis of samples of powder after milling for 1, 3, 5 and 7 hours, under these conditions, are presented in Table 4 below.

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Table 4

Milling time	Max. particle size (μm)	Min. particle size (μm)
Before milling	50	0.2
1 Hour	45	0.2
3.5 Hours	20	0.15
5 Hours	2.5	0.15
7 Hours	1.5	0.1

20 The milled powder is dried by freeze-drying. This helps to minimise the amount of agglomeration. The powder is then placed in an oven at 100°C to complete the drying process.

The results of the particle size analysis are confirmed by scanning electron microscopy.

Example 2. Dispersant addition and dispersion process

3g of milled ceramic pigment powder was placed in a container. 50g of ceramic pellets, 65ml of toluene solvent and 0.12g of 12-hydroxystearic acid (dispersant) were added and 5 the container was sealed. The contents were ball milled for 24 hours. The resultant slurry was removed from the container and the solvent extracted by filtration, leaving dispersant coated powder. The powder was dried in an oven at 120°C for 24 hours, to allow chemisorbtion of the dispersant onto the powder particles.

10 The dispersant coated powder and a solid wax, in the form of beads, were placed in a dispersion vessel. 20ml of toluene was added to wet the powder and the mixture was stirred. The mixture was heated to 80°C to melt the wax. The resultant liquid mixture was then dispersed using a rotary dissolver and the temperature was raised to 110°C to evaporate the toluene. The dispersion was continued for 1 hour. The ink was then cooled 15 until it solidified.

In Example 1 and 2 the vitreous agent and the pigment are combined or incorporated in the ceramic pigment particles. However the pigment may alternatively be provided as a chemical dye. In the latter case the vitreous agent particles are milled as described above 20 for the ceramic pigment particles, and the dye is dissolved in a solvent and mixed with liquid wax before addition to the milled vitreous agent particles.

Dispersion stability

25 5ml samples of each phase change ink were placed in 5ml graduated cylinders. Stoppers were placed on the cylinders to avoid evaporation. The cylinders were placed in an oven at 120°C.

30 The cylinders were then allowed to stand at 120°C for 72 hours. The sedimentation volume was recorded at times of 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours.

Table 5 shows the sedimentation results, at 120°C, obtained for inks containing ceramic pigment (20% by weight), hydroxystearic acid (0.8% by weight) as the dispersant and hydroxystearic acid (79.2% by weight) as the wax carrier.

5 Table 5

Time (hrs)	Sedimentation Volume (ml)
1	0
2	0
4	0
8	0
12	0
24	0.1
48	0.3
72	0.5

Example 3. Single Step Milling and Dispersant Addition

10 2 litres of solvent, 100g of unmilled ceramic pigment and 4g of dispersant were placed in the milling chamber of an enclosed, recirculating bead mill. The contents were milled for 5 hours. The slurry was then removed from the mill and the solvent extracted by evaporation, yielding the milled dispersant-coated powder. The dispersant was chemisorbed and the powder dispersed in the wax carrier material as described in

15 Example 2. The advantage of this method is that the milling and dispersant addition are completed in a single step process, thereby simplifying the overall process.

Ink formulations with varying pigment loading, as outlined in Table 6, were produced by the methods described in Examples 2 and 3.

Table 6

Sample	Wax Wt %	Ceramic Pigment Wt %
P1001	90	10
P1002	80	20
P1003	70	30
P1004	60	40
P1005	50	50
P1006	40	60

Example 4. Printing and firing of phase change ink

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An ink was produced as described in Example 3 comprising 70% by weight stearic acid as a carrier, 28.8% by weight WHITE 45T41 ceramic pigment and 1.2% by weight EFKA 4401[®] dispersant. The ink was heated to 120°C in a piezoelectric drop-on-demand inkjet printhead and printed in straight lines 1cm wide, via the printhead, onto a flat glass substrate. The substrate with print applied were then passed through a kiln and fired at a temperature of 745°C, which burned off the organic materials and fused the inorganic (ceramic) materials to the glass substrate. This yielded a white enamel print of white lines on a glass substrate. It was found that the print was fused completely and was highly scratch resistant.

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While the example describes printing onto a flat glass substrate the substrate may be of any desired shape.

Examples of possible combinations of ingredient that may be used to produce inks, as
20 described above, are presented in Table 7.

Table 7

Ink Formulation	Ceramic Powder	Dispersant	Solvent	Wax
1	WHITE 45T41	12-Hydroxystearic acid	Toluene	12-Hydroxystearic acid
2	WHITE 45T41	Stearic acid	Toluene	Paraffin
3	WHITE 45T41	EFKA 4401	Butyl acetate	Stearic acid
4	WHITE 45T41	Tartaric acid	Toluene	Paraffin
5	WHITE 45T41	Hydroxybenzoic acid	Toluene	Paraffin
6	WHITE 45T41	Docosanoic acid	Toluene	Paraffin

Viscosity

5 The viscosity of the ink was determined by cone and plate rotational viscometry employing a Haake RV-1 rotational viscometer with temperature control attachments.

10 The test involves placing the sample between a cone and a plate of standard geometry. The cone is rotated at a preset speed. The torque required to maintain the rotational speed is related to the viscosity. The viscosity is calculated from the torque required. The set speed and the geometry factors, shear force and shear rate are also calculated.

The viscosity and shear force were determined for each sample at varying shear rate.

As an example the viscosity (η (cP) @ 120°C, 3000s⁻¹) obtained by varying the ceramic content in inks using EFKA 4401 as the dispersant (4% by weight) and stearic acid as the wax carrier are presented in Table 8.

5 Table 8

% Dispersant Ceramic Powder	% Wax	Viscosity
10	90	4
20	80	5
30	70	12
40	60	15
50	50	23

The invention is not limited to the embodiments described but may be varied in construction and detail.